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ity of its confirmed stages, and the consequent importance of preventing its approach, or resisting its first advances. He does not lead astray, by sanguine promises of the amendment, which may be produced by this or that method of treatment. Even with regard to travelling and residing in milder climates, although he gives ample advice, and offers us also the result of his own observations on some of the places most celebrated as residences for the consumptive, he by no means encourages that restless hope of relief, which so often allures the dying consumptive from his home, its comforts, and its friends, to breathe his last breath on the ocean, or at best to die among strangers and be laid in a foreign grave.

This work is also free from exaggeration and extravagance, in its views upon all points. Its tone is moderate. It confines itself to the probable, and does not, like most medical works, run constantly into the plausible. That it does not, upon some occasions, state things too strongly, which are founded only on conjecture, would be saying more than can be said of any other medical book, and more than can justly be said of this. It is, however, but little open to objection in this respect; and what it teaches may be safely considered as being as near the truth, as we have at present arrived, on the subjects of which it treats. It is a book from which all may learn something, and which very many may consult with advantage to health and life.

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2. — *A Lecture on German Literature, being a Sketch of its History from its Origin to the Present Day, &c.* By GEORGE H. CALVERT. Baltimore. Svo. pp. 23.

THE author of this Lecture has been favorably known by his contributions to our periodical literature, and by his general scholarship, for several years. His translation of Schiller's "Don Carlos" shows an accurate knowledge of the German language, and an uncommon power of rendering German poetry faithfully into English. In some passages that translation is rather stiff, but it is always true to the original. It sometimes fails of being idiomatic English, but never of giving the sense of the German.

This Lecture shows a wide acquaintance with German literature, and an enthusiastic love of it. The author begins from the earliest German poetry, which he characterizes in a brief but satisfactory manner, and then follows its course down to the present times, diversifying the general views he presents to us with short biographical notes, and criticisms of particular works, which show a minute knowledge of the subject.

In point of style, this Lecture is liable to objection. The sentences are occasionally long and involved; the constructions are sometimes harsh; and there are many compound words used, which the genius of our language forbids. But with all these drawbacks, the Lecture is highly creditable to the learning and ability of its author.

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3. — 1. *An Elementary Treatise on Plane Trigonometry, with its Application to Heights and Distances, Navigation, and Surveying*. By BENJAMIN PEIRCE, A. M., University Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard University, Cambridge. Boston. James Munroe & Co. 1836. 12mo. pp. 90.
2. *First Part of an Elementary Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry*. By BENJAMIN PEIRCE, A. M., &c. &c. Boston. James Munroe & Co. 12mo. pp. 71.

THE manufacture of text-books in elementary mathematics has flourished greatly of late, at least so far as quantity is concerned. The excellent treatises of Bézout, Lacroix, Bourdon, and some other eminent French elementary writers, have been translated and re-translated, abridged, copied, compiled from, and arranged in every possible variety of method. Sometimes they appear entire, well or ill translated as the case may be. Sometimes their "*disjecta membra*" are fastened together, perhaps in decent arrangement, perhaps in the most slovenly disorder. The instructor who turns over the pages of these manufactured books, in the hope of finding some improvement in the materials or in the method of communicating knowledge, holds up his hands in amazement as he recognises one after another the same old things continually recurring, annoyed as much as was the poor Frenchman in Taylor's witty ballad, at the endless reappearances of Monsieur Tonson.

Mr. Peirce belongs to no such class of book-makers. His two works, of which we give the titles above, are part of a course of elementary mathematics, which he has given notice that he intends to publish. They show, throughout, the marks of an original thinker. In the present state of the science of Trigonometry, we cannot expect to find much that is actually new in any text-book on the subject. But in these works there is a variety and homogeneity, which shows that they are not mere compilations, but that they have passed through and been re-produced by the author's own mind. The analysis is conducted throughout in the most finished and elegant manner.